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1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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3 GREGORY TEACHEY,

4 Plaintiff,

5 v.

18 CV 10740 (LJL)

6 EQUINOX HOLDINGS, INC.,

7 Defendant.

8 -----x

New York, N.Y.
April 12, 2022
11:00 a.m.

10 Before:

11 HON. LEWIS J. LIMAN,

12 District Judge

13 APPEARANCES

14 THE LIDDLE LAW FIRM PLLC

15 Attorneys for Plaintiff Teachey

16 BY: EDGAR M. RIVERA

17 LITTLER MENDELSON, P.C. (NYC)

18 Attorneys for Defendant Equinox

19 BY: EMILY C. HAIGH

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1 (Case called)

2 THE COURT: Good morning. This is Judge Liman.

3 Are we ready to get started?

4 MR. RIVERA: Edgar M. Rivera.

5 Good morning, everyone.

6 MS. HAIGH: Emily Haigh, on behalf of defendant
7 Equinox.

8 THE COURT: So we're here today for oral argument on
9 defendant's motion for summary judgment. Let me hear first
10 from the movant party, Ms. Haigh. Then I'll hear from
11 Mr. Rivera. I have reviewed the papers. So I'll have some
12 targeted questions for each of you at the conclusion of
13 argument today.

14 Ms. Haigh, I'll want to you order a copy of the
15 transcript on an expedited basis.

16 Mr. Rivera, during your argument I will give you an
17 opportunity to address the issue of the admissibility of the
18 Shreckly declaration. You had previously asked or an
19 opportunity to address the admissibility of the declaration. I
20 had not ruled on that request. I am going to give you an
21 opportunity this morning to address the admissibility of the
22 declaration.

23 Ms. Haigh, let's start with you. If you want to
24 reserve some time for rebuttal, you can. What I've planned on
25 if for each side to have approximately 20 minutes or so for

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1 argument.

2 MS. HAIGH: Certainly, your Honor. Thank you.

3 All right. So, Judge Liman, this is a very simple
4 clearcut case. The question is, Why was Mr. Teachey
5 terminated? He brings two claims saying that Equinox engaged
6 in unlawful termination of his employment. The facts couldn't
7 be clearer in this and the most direct evidence is his job
8 description. Equinox hired Mr. Teachey when he was
9 50-years-old as a front desk associate and that was in 2017. A
10 year later Mr. Teachey engaged in two back-to-back incidents
11 that violated Equinox's policies and procedures that spoke
12 directly to its brand. The most important thing to Equinox's
13 business is its brand.

14 First, supervisors witness Mr. Teachey
15 unintentionally, they happen to be looking at surveillance
16 footage and they saw him in street clothes sitting on the front
17 disk of the Equinox entrance at East 61st Street. As we all
18 know, Equinox's brand is about professionalism and luxury.
19 Anybody in New York City has walked past an Equinox location
20 knows that somebody should not be sitting at the front desk in
21 street clothes as the greeter. It's in the job description.

22 Mr. Teachey received a writeup for that and then
23 within ten days another incident occurred. Mr. Teachey again
24 was at the front desk and a member of the Equinox club came in
25 with another individual. Mr. Teachey allowed them to go in and

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1 he failed to do, again, what was in his job description, which
2 is to sign-in the guest, have them sign a legal waiver of
3 liability while they workout at the facility and then direct
4 them to a membership services agent so that that individual
5 could be brought in as a potential member and it could be
6 discussed whether that person could exercise in the facility
7 that day.

8 THE COURT: Ms. Haigh, isn't there a disputed issue of
9 fact as to whether it was Mr. Teachey himself who admitted the
10 guest into the club or instead the other individual who is also
11 at the desk who did it?

12 MS. HAIGH: Yes. Thank you, Mr. liman.

13 Mr. Teachey comes back to Equinox's legitimate reason
14 about this and says, hey, it wasn't me. It was a group effort.
15 We all failed.

16 THE COURT: He says it was Mr. Campbell who did it,
17 that he was not the person who admitted them. His only role
18 was after the guest, the member and the guest had entered the
19 perimeter of the club that he had the conversation with the
20 member.

21 MS. HAIGH: Thank you. So, judge, that was
22 Mr. Teachey's position.

23 Now, of course, the guest was also deposed in this
24 matter and said that Mr. Teachey said, I got you. Go in.
25 However, irrespective of that, all we care about, your Honor,

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1 when it comes to this legal analysis is what was in the minds
2 of the decision makers. And we know in real time what was
3 happening in the minds of supervisors. Who did the supervisor
4 immediately go to when they saw this person who, by the way,
5 everybody knows was a frequent flyer to abuse the guest system.
6 Plaintiff testified to that.

7 He immediately goes to Teachey and said, Hey, how did
8 they get in? Mr. Teachey says, Oh, they're on the floor.

9 I can look at exactly what his response was. the
10 Supervisor then goes to the floor pulls the person off. And it
11 probably wouldn't have been a big deal but the fact that the
12 guest then publicly tweets about the incident, files a
13 complaint with Equinox.

14 So what was in the minds of the managers? The
15 managers then text each other, which is in the evidence. And
16 in their minds it's Teachey, nothing to do with his age, but
17 Gregory -- excuse my language, your Honor -- fucked everything
18 up. And the supervisor also said, He lied to me. He said,
19 They walked right in. Which caused the supervisor to go on the
20 floor and pull the guest off. And they thought Gregory let
21 them in and then lied about it. This is what led to the
22 debacle and this was the second incident within the span of ten
23 days. Employment ends based on this.

24 Now Mr. Teachey comes back and basically points to,
25 well, I was the youngest front desk associate. That appears to

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1 be true.

2 THE COURT: The oldest front desk.

3 MS. HAIGH: I'm sorry. The oldest. Thank you, sir.

4 And we concede that, this position, the applicants
5 continued to be young. The individuals who held that position
6 tend to be young. There's high turnover. But courts are very
7 clear that that does not make discrimination. Because you're
8 only one of a certain trade in a workplace, that doesn't mean
9 that discrimination is occurring. At minimum he reaches his
10 prima facie case with the items he identifies with regard to
11 age. There is no evidence of pretext in this case. In fact
12 plaintiff admits at Equinox what occurred occurred.

13 THE COURT: So, Ms. Haigh, there is evidence, as I
14 understand it, that at the time that the plaintiff is
15 terminated he says to Goetz to -- is that how you pronounce it?

16 MS. HAIGH: That's one of the supervisors, yes, sir.

17 THE COURT: He says to Mr. Goetz basically, I didn't
18 do it. Why don't you look at the tape. I was not the one who
19 let those people in. And Mr. Goetz said to him, It's not
20 important. The decision's already been made.

21 Isn't that evidence enough to get to the jury on the
22 question of that it was not Mr. Teachey's alleged violation of
23 this rule but something else that causes his termination? In
24 other words, it's not important that whether Mr. Teachey
25 violated rules and let the guest in. Then how can it not be,

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1 also be a non contextual legitimate reason for his termination?

2 MS. HAIGH: Your Honor, what matters is what was in
3 the mind of the decision maker and there is no evidence to
4 suggest that Adam Goetz or anybody else thought that it wasn't
5 Teachey. Now if every single employee is terminated --

6 THE COURT: But Mr. Goetz says basically I don't need
7 to look at the evidence. It's not important whether you did
8 it. Isn't that a fair inference from Mr. Goetz's comments?

9 MS. HAIGH: Your Honor, my understanding of Mr. Goetz
10 to the extent of how that occurred is the decision has been
11 made. We've already looked into it. In real time Mr. Serreti
12 talked to you. They pull somebody off. Complaints have come
13 in. It was Mr. Teachey's responsibility to check that guest.
14 Mr. Teachey doesn't dispute the fact that he spoke to the guest
15 before they went on the floor. I think that it's every
16 employee who rebuts the employer's decision and points to
17 somebody else, says it wasn't just me, says that, well, you
18 don't even have a policy about this. It's just a practice,
19 then employees would be left out in the cold. An employer
20 acted in good faith if they thought Teachey made the error and
21 to be honest I think the evidence shows that Teachey made the
22 error but irrespective of that, if Mr. Teachey wants to say I
23 didn't, it wasn't me, there is no evidence to suggest that the
24 decision was made it was based on the error.

25 Now at real time with the termination is being

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1 delivered, I think it's reasonable for a manager to say it
2 doesn't matter. I don't want to hear your argument on this.
3 You were the front desk associate when these two came in. It
4 led to a public complaint on Twitter. It led to your
5 supervisor being reamed by this guest. It led to a filed
6 complaint. And by way, I just talked to you ten days before
7 when I saw you in street clothing sitting in the front desk.

8 THE COURT: Is there evidence in the record as to
9 Equinox's policy, whether Equinox has a policy with respect to
10 investigating allegations of violations of their rules by
11 employees?

12 MS. HAIGH: Your Honor, I'd have to look into it. I
13 don't believe that that became a relevant part of this case.
14 Certainly, when it comes to Mr. Teachey and his counsel made a
15 big deal about the whole check-in procedure isn't a written
16 policy, but we pointed to the job description where it
17 explicitly says it. I don't think this situation needs much of
18 an investigation.

19 THE COURT: Wouldn't you at least, if you were
20 advising the employer, say to the employer, why don't you talk
21 to the employee and find out whether the employee actually was
22 the one who let the guest in and checked the, failed to take
23 down the information and get the release from the guest?

24 MS. HAIGH: Your Honor, in real time the supervisor
25 came up to Teachey and asked what had happened, asked how those

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1 people ended up on the floor. And I'll pull what his response
2 was because plaintiff admits this. Mr. Teachey don't dispute
3 he was the front desk associate at the time. He spoke to the
4 customer. He gave a response and then he allowed them to go
5 in. He didn't say, by the way, have you checked in yet or do
6 you want to use a guest pass for your guest?

7 THE COURT: I understand that but there is a disputed
8 fact as to the actual facts. And Mr. Teachey says when I had
9 that conversation about a guest pass, I was under the
10 understanding that the guest had already signed the release.
11 Mr. Campbell was at the desk.

12 And you make a point and I understand it to say, under
13 employment law it doesn't really matter what actually happened.
14 What matter is what's in the minds of the people who make the
15 employment decision. But you were going to tell me in a moment
16 what was in the minds of those people from the words of
17 Mr. Teachey at the time. So I'll give you the opportunity to
18 do that, or you can do that on rebuttal.

19 MS. HAIGH: Let me see if I can find it really
20 quickly, your Honor.

21 (Pause)

22 MS. HAIGH: Even in plaintiff's statement he admits
23 that the guest approached him to inquire whether he had --
24 reading from his own declaration.

25 THE COURT: The question is, at the time that the

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1 employment decision was made, you launched into this because
2 you said that you wouldn't have done --

3 MS. HAIGH: Yes.

4 THE COURT: -- at the time that the, prior to the
5 employment decision being is there evidence that it was made
6 interview of Mr. Teachey working (inaudible).

7 MS. HAIGH: I'll see if you can find it immediately
8 for you, sir.

9 Plaintiff admits that Mr. Echert approached him when
10 he realized that the guest was on the floor. And plaintiff
11 says, I told him. Approximately 15 to 20 minutes later
12 Mr. Echert approached me to ask whether I had see Mr. O'Brien
13 and his guest standing by the concierge desk. I told him that
14 I did and they that they had gone upstairs. He rolled his eyes
15 and said that they were this supposed to see him first. About
16 ten minutes later Mr. Echert returned looking very irritated.
17 He called me and asked if I had checked in O'Brien and the
18 guest. I told him I had not.

19 So really, so in Mr. Echert's view, he is the front
20 desk associate. Why hadn't he checked him in? He had engaged
21 with a member and allowed them forward. Mr. Echert then texted
22 another supervisor and summarizes what had occurred.

23 THE COURT: Is there evidence, Ms. Haigh, that
24 Mr. Teachey was the sole person who had the authority to check
25 them in and that Mr. Campbell did not have that authority?

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1 MS. HAIGH: I don't believe so, your Honor. But in
2 the supervisor's view in real time they are looking to
3 Mr. Teachey who engaged with a member and allowed him in.
4 There is no evidence that age is playing any role in this in
5 real time, including the text between the supervisor. If there
6 is some type of ageist or animus or that became an issue here,
7 I think that would be in text. It is not. It's he F'ed up.
8 He allowed this person to come in and people are upset at
9 Mr. Teachey, the front desk associate, for allowing him in.

10 Also, the member said that Mr. Teachey allowed him in
11 and said "I got you" or words to that effect. Mr. Teachey is
12 the only person here who is saying, well, it wasn't me. Maybe
13 it was the other front desk associate. The member who entered
14 the facility, as well as the supervisors all thought it was
15 Mr. Teachey's fault.

16 THE COURT: Let me ask you another question.

17 MS. HAIGH: Yes, sir.

18 THE COURT: There is evidence that Mr. Monchovi during
19 the on-boarding process there's words to the effect of "I see
20 you're 50", something like that; is that correct?

21 MS. HAIGH: That's right, your Honor. I have that
22 identified as one of the one admissible, yes, remarks.

23 THE COURT: Is there evidence that Mr. Monchovi knew,
24 before the on-boarding process before the decision was made to
25 hire Mr. Teachey, of his age?

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1 MS. HAIGH: Your Honor, I believe the full evidence is
2 that he met with Mr. Teachey and hired him. So to the extent
3 you can visibly identify the approximate age of somebody when
4 you hire but I don't believe there was discussion of age or any
5 document filed showing the birthday. The comment about 50 was
6 Oh, wow. You're 50. You look great for your age. And that's
7 my understanding of the remark.

8 But Leo, as you identified, sir, there is the same act
9 or inference here which is very strong in our district which is
10 that Leo hired him after meeting him and then was part of the
11 decision to terminate a year later.

12 THE COURT: You could perhaps draw the opposite
13 inference from that comment.

14 First after all, at the time that Mr. Teachey was
15 hired Mr. Monchovi did not know his age. Otherwise, why would
16 he have made that comment during the on-boarding process.

17 And second, while you might put benign words on it.
18 You could also equally put some ageist remarks on it. We don't
19 generally tolerate people making comments about folks' race or
20 age and to make a comment about somebody's age could be read to
21 be a compliment. It could also be read to suggest that
22 Mr. Monchovi is surprised in a negative way about the age.
23 Isn't that ultimately, that, plus the other comments from
24 Mr. Monchovi, don't they raise triable issues?

25 MS. HAIGH: Your Honor, so I don't think so. We did

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1 brief a lot of case law where benign comments like Oh, you're
2 50. That's interesting. You look great for your age, is not
3 evidence of discrimination. I think Leo Monchovi certainly did
4 meet him and think that he was 23 which is what Mr. Teachey
5 alleges was somewhat the average age of his co-workers.

6 Number two, the most this gets you is a prime facie
7 claim which is why we're here today. Equinox in response
8 according to the burden shifting framework of these cases is
9 allowed to tell then Mr. Teachey why he was terminated and it's
10 now his responsibility to come up with evidence of pretext,
11 which he has not.

12 THE COURT: Let me hear from your adversary. Thank
13 you, Ms. Haigh.

14 MS. HAIGH: Thank you, sir.

15 THE COURT: Mr. Rivera.

16 MR. RIVERA: Thank you, your Honor.

17 Both at the start of defendant's brief and as well as
18 the beginning of the arguments today, they mention that for
19 Equinox brand is the most important thing. And that brand
20 reflects professionalism, luxury and exclusivity. And I will
21 argue here today that it will be Equinox to add youth to that
22 list, that part of their brand, part of what they're selling is
23 youth. The average age for the position of the front desk
24 associate and that's the position that Gregory Teachey, the
25 plaintiff here had held was 27-years-old, and at 50-years-old

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1 he was significantly older than his colleagues.

2 One issue that hasn't been brought up here but was
3 brought up in reply was why would Equinox have hired him at 50
4 if they have a problem with his age. Two responses to that was
5 that they simply didn't know. They didn't know that he was 50
6 until the on-boarding process and the comments that he
7 discussed was evidence of that. At the very least the jury
8 could infer the conclusion that they didn't know before he was
9 hired.

10 The other reason is with Jonathan Rivera who was an
11 assist and general manager said that at the time of his hiring
12 Equinox was short-staffed at the front desk and they would have
13 literally taken anybody to fill that seat. Once the temporary,
14 I suppose, staffing issue was corrected, well, now they had no
15 real reason for him and they didn't think that he fit in with
16 their brand that wanted to reflect youth. He was as I said
17 significantly older than his other colleagues and the managers
18 talked about his age frequently.

19 Another thing that really needs to, attention needs to
20 be brought to, and those are the comments that were made not
21 just by his colleagues but by managers there. Throughout his
22 employment there and sometimes to his face, sometimes in front
23 of colleagues, he was mocked for his age. And I don't need to
24 repeat every example here but he was called things like
25 "ancient" and "dinosaur" and they questioned why he was so old

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1 working with what I imagined what was perceived to be an entry
2 level position.

3 THE COURT: Let me ask, Mr. Rivera, about one of the
4 foundations. There's a statement made in Mr. Teachey's
5 declaration that Mr. Monchovi told him that he looked and asked
6 Mr. Monchovi why Mr. Monchovi had hired somebody so old to be a
7 front desk associate and that he was too old to be at the front
8 desk. It was unclear to me from your submissions whether
9 that's a comment made directly to Mr. Teachey by Mr. Monchovi
10 or by Mr. Hook or what the basis is for that statement. It's
11 at Paragraph 28 of your claims declaration.

12 MR. RIVERA: Mr. Monchovi was the person who told
13 Mr. Teachey what he and Mr. Hook had discussed privately. So
14 Mr. Teachey wasn't present for the conversation between
15 Mr. Monchovi and Mr. Hook where Mr. Monchovi was asked why he
16 would hire somebody so old. But there is no hearsay issue
17 here. These are all managers and management level. So each of
18 their statements find the defendant, Equinox, in and of itself.

19 THE COURT: Was Mr. Hook involved in the decision to
20 terminate Mr. Monchovi's -- I mean Mr. Teachey's employment?

21 MR. RIVERA: No, he wasn't.

22 THE COURT: So what inference would you have me draw
23 from the fact that Mr. Monchovi is relaying that comment? It's
24 not Mr. Monchovi's comment?

25 MR. RIVERA: At the most surface level it shows at

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1 management there, and again, (inaudible) to do with Equinox's
2 brand that he had concerns that they had somebody so old at the
3 front desk being literally the first person that their guests
4 or clients would see upon entrance. That was important to
5 them. I don't disagree with defendant's counsel when she said
6 that the brand was important and that these items were
7 professionalism, luxury and exclusivity were important. They
8 are not being totally honest that youth was part of that.

9 THE COURT: Let me hear the rest of your argument. I
10 don't think casting aspersions on the honesty of somebody's
11 response is that helpful to the Court. Why don't you highlight
12 for me why you think they're triable issues of what you think
13 it creates.

14 MR. RIVERA: I don't mean to say anything certainly
15 not against defendant's counsel, just against the people who
16 are the antagonists in case as far as plaintiff's position is.

17 Certainly, there are issues that are triable here with
18 respect to Jonathan Rivera's statement. I think that statement
19 is very important. It explains why a lot of the inferences or
20 defenses that the defendants posit should not be applied here.

21 For example, the same active theory has come up. The
22 same active theory (inaudible) because we don't have a
23 situation where we have a one-to-one relationship. It isn't as
24 if Mr. Monchovi was the only person to hire plaintiff and the
25 only person to fire plaintiff. With respect to the hiring

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1 Mr. Monchovi was one of six people and he was the least senior
2 there until a jury could infer that he probably played a small
3 role in the hiring of the plaintiff. Then when it came to the
4 firing, they have a similar situation where there were three
5 people and Mr. Monchovi was the least senior.

6 So the idea even -- I don't think works here. But
7 then even if the Court were to, Jonathan Rivera's statement
8 about why they hired him and why it was unusual for them to
9 hire him is important. It would allow a jury to see passed the
10 same act, for inference or anything that would otherwise
11 suggest that the defendant didn't have a problem with his age.

12 THE COURT: That doesn't get you completely where you
13 need to be which is to show that the reasons for the stated
14 reasons for your client's termination were -- and as to the
15 stated reasons for your client's termination, isn't it
16 sufficient that Mr. Echert reported to the decision makers that
17 Mr. Teachey had violated the rules regardless of what the
18 underlying true facts are that he might want to establish
19 through this discovery?

20 MR. RIVERA: That's the next thing I was going to get
21 to with respect to the issue of fact and that has to with the
22 two incidents. A reasonable juror could find that there was
23 (inaudible) January 20, 2018 incident with plaintiff allegedly
24 wasn't wearing his uniform at the front desk. This is called a
25 dress code violation and guests had testified during his

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1 deposition that they were frequent and he doesn't recall
2 terminating anybody for violating it. So that's one part of
3 pretext and that is if there is a rule. And my client was
4 given a final warning for that. Their management has no memory
5 of ever citing someone for it. It shows he was being treated
6 differently.

7 Another issue there with the January 20, 2018 issue is
8 that they had, Equinox had discretion whether to give him a
9 verbal written or a final warning. There is nothing to suggest
10 here that the appropriate warning or the appropriate discipline
11 was a final warning. At the time he had been working at
12 Equinox for nearly a year. He had no issues in his record. He
13 hadn't been warned about anything previously. Management said,
14 as I repeat, that dress code violations are common. They
15 happen frequently and they didn't (inaudible) anybody for that.
16 And here my client is for the first time it happens, he
17 received a final warning.

18 Based on these facts, the juror could find that it
19 really wasn't about the dress code. It wasn't about the shirt.
20 It was about something else and plaintiff's position is that
21 something else was --

22 THE COURT: But, Mr. Rivera, if that's all you had as
23 a clock stop there, you would have no adverse employment
24 action, correct? And you would have no, that would not be
25 sufficient to support your claim because they had another

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1 reason why they terminated.

2 MR. RIVERA: Whether a final warning would depend on
3 facts here but I don't think it, whether it's a matter of law
4 that is actionable because our claim here is based on his
5 termination not based on the warning.

6 So moving on to the second reason, the second reason
7 that the defendant causes (inaudible) 2018 infraction, this
8 whole timeline is rife with disputes. For example, defendant
9 says that the customer or the patron identified Mr. Teachey as
10 the person who was at the front desk when he entered. That's
11 just not the case. during his deposition, the customer said
12 that the person who was at the front desk when he entered had
13 brown hair and was approximately 30-years-old. That don't fit
14 Mr. Teachey's description at all, who has very gray black hair
15 and in his 50s. It does however match the description of
16 another employee who was in his 30s and was younger and does
17 have brown hair. And according to Mr. Teachey was the person
18 at the front desk. And I think it's important for me to back
19 up a little bit because this is important.

20 At the Equinox entrance or at the front desk, there's
21 an entrance that very clear from the front desk and faces the
22 entrance. So that way someone at the front desk can see as
23 patrons enter the gym and they can speak with them and interact
24 with them and check them in. There's also offices on the side
25 of the desk. And obviously, there's also a space or portal to

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1 enter the gym. If you're at the front desk and someone is
2 speaking with you coming from behind or coming from the side of
3 you, meaning that they are not coming -- there is no reason to
4 suggest that they hadn't already been check in. In other
5 words, the only time that he would -- at the front desk that
6 somebody was properly checked in if he sees them coming from
7 the entrance. If they are coming from any other part of the
8 space, the presumption would be that they'd already been
9 checked in. All of this is to say that this whole January
10 30 --

11 THE COURT: Is there evidence in the record of the
12 layout of Equinox?

13 MR. RIVERA: Yes. In the form of Mr. Teachey's
14 declaration there's a detailed description of what he saw and
15 what he didn't see with respect to the, with respect to the
16 layout on January 2018.

17 THE COURT: You don't have, for example, the floor
18 plan of Equinox?

19 MR. RIVERA: No, we don't. I just talked about the
20 beginning of the incident going from the opposite direction to
21 the end of incident. The incident was caused by Kyle Echert.
22 There wasn't a single complaint by the patron about Gregory
23 Teachey. The complaint was about how Echert treated him
24 specifically about how Echert had sent him an e-mail
25 essentially accusing him of being a liar, that he was sneaking

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1 in and disappearing and that he was a chronic offender, that he
2 was constantly using the guest pass system. And that was
3 really offensive understandably to the patrons. And that was
4 what provoked his -- like I said, his girlfriend or fiancé to
5 make the tweet, as well as make the complaint against Equinox.

6 So this is really about Echert. Echert was the person
7 responsible for the bad publicity and Echert defending himself.
8 And certainly, a juror could infer this, throw Teachey under
9 the bus by making up a story that Teachey was the only person
10 in front of the front desk, that Teachey had seen the two
11 people enter, and that Teachey had refused or failed to check
12 them in and that Teachey had given information to Echert and
13 when Echert asked what had happened.

14 THE COURT: Mr. Rivera, Mr. Echert wasn't a decision
15 maker with respect to the termination, was he?

16 MR. RIVERA: No, he wasn't a decision maker. But
17 since we're talking about this complaint, he was the person who
18 relayed that information to the decision maker.

19 THE COURT: Decision makers included Monchovi and
20 (inaudible), right?

21 MR. RIVERA: Correct.

22 THE COURT: Aren't they permitted to rely upon the
23 report from Mr. Echert as to what it is that your client did in
24 making an employment decision? In other words, it may be that
25 they relied to Mr. Monchovi and Mr. Goetz but that doesn't mean

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1 that Mr. Monchovi and Mr. Goetz made a pre-textural decision.

2 MR. RIVERA: Well, one -- the argument wasn't made in
3 my opposition but the idea that they are completely scot free
4 simply because they relied upon a subordinate for information
5 isn't the case. There is a theory of discrimination that
6 somebody -- illegal animus and passed that animus on to
7 somebody who might not for the reason the argument was made in
8 the opposition is that there wasn't the belief that that's
9 really necessary given the remarks by the decision makers
10 showing their own independent animuses, that animus is based on
11 age. That being said --

12 THE COURT: Is there evidence that Mr. Echert had an
13 age bias as opposed to an interest in falsely blaming somebody
14 else for what was Mr. Echert's own mistake?

15 MR. RIVERA: I don't have the citation right now but I
16 believe that there are comments throughout plaintiff's
17 declaration saying that Kyle Echert had made claims --
18 Mr. Echert told Mr. Monchovi that Mr. Teachey was an "old
19 queen" and there were comments made by Mr. Echert about
20 Mr. Teachey's age and they were always in a disparaging way.

21 With that being said, now we're talking about what can
22 a supervisor rely upon or what should a supervisor do. The
23 question is here is whether a juror could find that age was the
24 reason for his termination. And generally speaking, an
25 employer is far better off doing some sort of investigation, at

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1 the very least give an appearance that what actually happened
2 in fact finding was important where they terminated somebody.
3 Terminating somebody is as bad as it gets for an employer, and
4 it wasn't important to Equinox. They said during the
5 termination meeting Mr. Teachey pointed out problems with their
6 theory, that he was the person who had seen the patron's enter
7 and didn't check them in. The video that he was shown during
8 the determination didn't support the defendant's version of
9 events but it wasn't important for them. So a reasonable juror
10 couldn't (inaudible) because they had already planned to get
11 rid of them because they didn't have the short staffing any
12 more and he didn't like them because he --

13 THE COURT: Is there case law, Mr. Rivera, that doing
14 a cursory investigation or superficial investigation combined
15 with some age based or prohibited category based comments is
16 enough to show a pretext?

17 MR. RIVERA: Your Honor, I couldn't point to a single
18 case right now that would say that. But again, we are dealing
19 with very fact specific situation and it really comes down to
20 what inference could be drawn from those specific fact. I
21 wouldn't be surprised at all if there were cases where
22 defendants were denied summary judgment where there were
23 remarks made by a decision maker as well as the situation where
24 did the jury felt merited an investigation.

25 THE COURT: What else should I know about the

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1 position?

2 MR. RIVERA: The one thing that didn't come up
3 yesterday was whether or not Mr. Teachey was actually
4 replaced -- this is another dispute of facts that (inaudible)
5 summary judgment of the defendant. Mr. Monchovi told
6 Mr. Teachey when Mr. Teachey was hired that he was hired to
7 replace a desk worker that had recently separated. That was a
8 statement by management to Teachey. A juror could find that
9 they do in fact replace people at the front desk. So the idea
10 that the staff that Teachey was replaced was somebody younger
11 do could never influence the jury is just incorrect. A jury
12 could find that they replaced front desk people and that
13 because he was replaced with somebody who was younger was that
14 age was a factor or a motivating factor.

15 THE COURT: One question is you make a point in your
16 papers of saying that Equinox doesn't have a policy with
17 respect to guests and does that have a guest policy? But
18 Exhibit E to the Monchovi declaration has a description of the
19 front desk associate position where it does appear to have
20 something that looks like a policy.

21 How can you still maintain the position that there is
22 no desk policy when the job description describes your client's
23 job as including ensuring that all guests complete and sign in
24 multiple guest waiver and making a photocopy of the photo ID?

25 MR. RIVERA: Well, first, when it comes to a dispute

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1 of facts here and that is that Mr. Teachey wasn't the person at
2 the front desk when the patron entered and if he wasn't there,
3 then this policy is totally inapplicable.

4 The other is that what Mr. Teachey conveyed to
5 Mr. Echert was not about checking in and making copies of
6 licenses. Just to answer the question, whether he had seen
7 them and the guest standing by concierge desk, Mr. Teachey said
8 that he did and that they had went upstairs, that was it. He
9 was, according to Mr. Teachey he was asked a single question,
10 Did he have a guest pass? And Mr. Teachey answered it. So the
11 idea that there's a policy on what to do about a guest pass
12 situation, that just simply isn't there. There is a second
13 policy and plaintiff's version has always been that that policy
14 doesn't, the policy that is applicable here because he was the
15 person at the front disk when the patrons entered.

16 THE COURT: Would you like to respond with respect to
17 the admissibility of the Shreckly declaration.

18 MR. RIVERA: Sure. This is a unique situation. I am
19 not going to pretend that this has happened to me in my own
20 practice or other practices. I haven't found any case with
21 really illustrative facts here. That being said -- that
22 admissible evidence is considered and a declaration signed with
23 conformity with the U.S. Code is admissible evidence and that's
24 what happened here.

25 I understand the back and forth but at the end of the

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1 day three months before discovery closed, defendants were aware
2 that plaintiff's counsel didn't represent Mr. (inaudible) in
3 any act, whatsoever, and that they were free to contact him,
4 subpoena him in any of the tools that federal procedure have to
5 secure a witness's testimony. And so for whatever reason that
6 didn't happen but a failure isn't the responsibility of Mr.
7 Teachey.

8 Mr. Teachey doesn't control Mr. (inaudible), has no
9 ability to force him to appear anywhere. Only the courts can
10 do that. And if not plaintiff's responsibility either to make
11 a witness available for the purposes of being deposed when
12 again, it's important because we're talking about somebody who
13 is (inaudible) to have to deal with the financial
14 responsibility and he already has the testimony that he
15 believes necessary to move this case forward in order to seek
16 summary judgment. Plaintiff had a declaration, the declaration
17 is admissible evidence and the declaration says what it says.

18 THE COURT: Isn't the declaration only admissible as a
19 prior inconsistent statement for impeachment purposes and not
20 as affirmative evidence? In other words, the declaration to
21 have value there would need to be some showing that
22 Mr. Shreckly would be expected to testify consistent with
23 what's in the declaration? The evidence appears to be, needs
24 to be to the contrary on this record.

25 MR. RIVERA: Well, for purposes of summary judgment, I

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1 don't think that there's argument that declarations are
2 admissible. The defendant relies on declarations from it
3 witnesses. Some of those witnesses would oppose. Some of them
4 weren't. It was very standard in motion practice that parties
5 rely on the testimony of witnesses. And that testimony is used
6 by Court in making a decision. Whether that person testified
7 consistent with that later at trial, if there is ever a trial,
8 is another question entirely. If Mr. Schrelly at trial -- and
9 we would expect to call him and serve him a trial subpoena --
10 testified inconsistently with what he swore to under penalty of
11 perjury in a declaration, then plaintiff's counsel very likely
12 impeach him with that declaration, but that's also very
13 standard procedure.

14 Witnesses' testimony often change over time in often
15 very surprising ways. It depends on what lawyers have to deal
16 with. It doesn't mean that for the purposes of Rule 56 that a
17 declaration conformity with the rules of the U.S.C. shouldn't
18 be admissible as to something else. This isn't a situation
19 where we had a declaration that was provided after a deposition
20 and that contradicts that deposition. There is no competing
21 statement here. This is just somebody's sworn statement.

22 THE COURT: All right. Anything else, Mr. Rivera?

23 MR. RIVERA: No, your Honor.

24 Thank you.

25 THE COURT: Ms. Haigh, couple quick rebuttal points?

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1 MS. HAIGH: Yes, sir. I'd address Shreckly first.

2 Your Honor, the evidence presented to you on summary
3 judgment has to be evidence that's reliable and admissible
4 should a finder of fact have to hear this. And this
5 declaration is not admissible and it's not reliable. I agree
6 with my colleague, Mr. Rivera, that is it an unusual
7 situation -- represented Mr. Shreckly. It appears drafted his
8 declaration. Mr. Shreckly then said we no longer represent him
9 and he's missing. Mr. Shreckly then wrote to both counsel and
10 asked to reopen discovery and we filed his response which is
11 document 85-1 on the docket, where he essentially says nothing
12 in that declaration is -- I'm not going to testify to anything
13 in that declaration. It is officially unreliable and cannot be
14 considered. Even it were considered, the bulk of it is
15 regarding alleged sexual harassment. To the extent he says
16 anything about age or Mr. Teachey's employment, it's hearsay.
17 It's items like Employee A told Employee B who told me that Leo
18 Monchovi used the word ancient when referring to Mr. Teachey,
19 that cannot be considered on summary judgment.

20 THE COURT: Assuming that the declaration was
21 admissible, doesn't Mr. Monchovi's statement to Mr. Shreckly
22 constitute an admission?

23 MS. HAIGH: No, sir. The alleged comment was not made
24 to Mr. Shreckly. The quote is, "employees told me that Leo
25 Monchovi said this". So that's double hearsay. Maybe one

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1 exception applies to number one and then there's no number two
2 exception. And I think this is changing the Court, sir, that
3 there are a lot of earmarks and conclusory allegations about
4 clear marks and you have to whittle it down to what is actually
5 before us which is one comment from Leo Monchovi on on-boarding
6 which says oh, you're 50? I didn't know that. You look great
7 for your age.

8 THE COURT: That's actually not, and maybe it would be
9 helpful to get your responses to it. But there is another
10 comment from Monchovi to the plaintiff where he says, look, had
11 said he was too old to be at the desk, there is a statement.
12 It's pretty general that Monchovi frequently told Teachey he
13 was too old to be working at the front desk and wouldn't want
14 to do what -- and then there is a comment from I don't know how
15 to pronounce his name. The government Exhibit also makes a
16 comment that references age.

17 MS. HAIGH: Regarding to Leo Monchovi, there are two
18 comments. Page 140 of plaintiff's deposition which is
19 controlling here, not his contradictory declaration to the
20 extent he contradict his declaration testimony said that Leo
21 made the two comments. One, you look young for your age. I
22 didn't know you were 50. And then two, what do you want to be
23 when you grow up? Which we address in our briefing.

24 THE COURT: If I were to disagree in terms of whether
25 the deposition is controlling both the declaration, I

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1 understand your argument. But do you have an argument in terms
2 of the Monchovi comment about --

3 MS. HAIGH: Yes. The Court has already covered this.
4 Hook was not a decision maker I've have to look back to see
5 whether Teachey says that Monchovi relayed that. But to the
6 extent he did, again, Hooks is not a decision maker. I forgot
7 when Hook even theft. But that is a prior -- mark not in
8 context to the termination, not made by the decision maker.

9 I also want to bring us back to make sure I'm clear
10 that on the day that this all went down, the second incident
11 that caused his termination Cerelli was there with Echert.
12 Cerelli and Echert both go out on the floor and pull these
13 people back. So it's not like Echert is bringing things to
14 Cerelli. Cerelli was there in real time and experienced this.
15 Echert then relayed to him, by the way, did you know that a
16 complaint came in and things escalated from there. But it's
17 not like Echert was out there doing his own thing. And there's
18 no allegation that Cerelli had made any age-based comment on
19 anything.

20 THE COURT: Instead of texting your two --

21 MS. HAIGH: To the extent that that is before you,
22 defendants argument is that that was way before and that was in
23 the context of the termination. So that's a trademark that
24 arguably gets Mr. Teachey to a prima facie claim. It does not
25 establish pretext. As you know, sir, you can't use the same

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1 evidence to create your claim and then establish pretext. So
2 the -- makes established the prime facia claim. We concede
3 that. We then come back with are legitimate well documented --
4 And again, there is no evidence that we're lying or that
5 anything to do with our decision making was false.

6 THE COURT: Let me ask you a hypothetical question.
7 Hypothetically a employer, not your client has a bunch of
8 supervisors who make, let's take it out of the age context,
9 wage-based comments. And then somebody says to the supervisors
10 who made a bunch ever race-based comments over time that the
11 plaintiff has violated a rule. And the supervisors without
12 doing any investigation, whatsoever, other than just hearing
13 the comments plaintiff has violated the rule, just seized upon
14 that allegation to terminate the plaintiff, I would suppose in
15 your view that constitutes legitimate, if not pre-textural and
16 the jury can't infer from the fact that somebody has acted
17 without any investigation, whatsoever, that they were just
18 looking for an opportunity to get rid of the person based not
19 on the violation but on their previous race-based views.

20 MS. HAIGH: Your Honor, respectfully, I don't think
21 that that is this case. There's no allegation that he made any
22 age-based comment, and he is at the heart of this. Leo
23 Monchovi, I think there is some dispute as to whether his
24 comments made show age animus. There's comments about age in
25 general and race in general and sexual orientation in general

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1 doesn't mean that at the discriminatory or that the person
2 animus.

3 With regard to the investigation I don't think that
4 there was no investigation at all. The supervisor in real time
5 spoke with Mr. Teachey. They looked at the complaints from the
6 customer. They then met with Teachey again and terminated his
7 employ and I have to look back at whether the video footage was
8 looked at. But this is no law that says the employer needs to
9 document the investigation and create witness interviews when
10 it comes to something as simple as this is a back-to-back
11 disciplinary issue within ten days.

12 THE COURT: What if Mr. Goetz had said to Mr. Teachey
13 it's not important whether you violated this rule. I don't
14 care whether you violated this rule. We're going to get rid of
15 you. And you combine that with evidence that nobody has ever
16 gotten rid of an employee for violation of the -- rule. Would
17 that be enough if Mr. Goetz had said that?

18 MS. HAIGH: Your Honor, that changes the facts. The
19 facts here are, I don't care what you have to say, Mr. Teachey.
20 This is it. We already looked into this. I understand you
21 want to point fingers at Gregory but you are the front desk
22 associate. You spoke to the customer. And now there's this
23 public Twitter mayhem and I've just spoken to you ten days ago.

24 Now Mr. Rivera wants to put the burden on us to show
25 them a comparator. That is not our burden. There is no

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1 evidence that somebody else back-to-back disciplinary issues
2 that led to a Twitter complaint and an official complaint and
3 was seen wearing street clothes on video surveillance sitting
4 on the front desk within ten days. There is no comparator of
5 somebody younger who did that and wasn't terminated. There are
6 lots ever conclusory allegations of oh, young people did this
7 all the time and wore street clothes. That's not in evidence.
8 There is no individual that Mr. Rivera can identify who engaged
9 in the same conduct.

10 And if I may just touch upon Shapelli?

11 THE COURT: I think that's covered.

12 MS. HAIGH: Okay. Thank you, sir.

13 THE COURT: And it's just about the noon hour. If
14 you've got one last point, I'll hear it. Otherwise, I think
15 the cases been extremely well briefed and well argued.

16 MS. HAIGH: Okay. I'll leave it at that.

17 Thank you, sir.

18 THE COURT: Thank you both.

19 The Court will take this under advisement. Ms. Haigh
20 all stay on the phone in order to order a copy of the
21 transcript on an expedited basis.

22 MS. HAIGH: Yes, sir.

23 (Adjourned)